

The Sydney Morning Herald.

N° 15,776.

SYDNEY, MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1888.

14 PAGES.

PRICE 2d.

Births.

CRANE.—October 1, at her residence, Letitia, Lithgow, the wife of the Rev. Charles Crane, of a daughter.
JENNINGS.—October 14, at her residence, 15 Macquarie-street, wife of W. H. Jennings, of a son, both doing well.
POWERS.—October 4, at her residence, Fernside, Prospect-street, Waverley, the wife of Fred. A. Powers, of a daughter.
RYAN.—October 5, at her residence, Eliza, the wife of Kieran Ryan, a daughter.
SEAGA.—October 10, at her residence, (Honolulu), Porter, the wife of Arthur J. Viles, of a daughter, prematurely.

MARRIAGES.

KENNEDY.—September 29, 1888, by the Rev. J. Buchanan, Alexander, (Bris), the eldest son of James Kennedy, engineer, to Mrs. Isabella, only daughter of the late William Hartnett, Yorkgate, England.

Deaths.

AHLD.—October 14, at her son-in-law's residence, Balgowlah, New South Wales, the wife of John Ald, suddenly (apparently 21). No paper please copy.
BUTCHER.—October 14, at his residence, Myrtle, Bondiwood, Waverley, Robert Butcher, aged 33 years.
CANNELL.—October 15, at his residence, Enfield, N. S. W., Joseph Cannell, son of Charles Sturt Cannell, barrister-at-law.
DINGWALL.—October 10, at his residence, No. 9, Little Brown nutt, Surry Hills, John Dingwall, of a son, aged 60 years, greatly respected by those who knew him, aged 36 years.
LAMBA.—October 11, at Lennox's Hotel, Brisbane, Queensland, Peter Lamb, son of the late David Ramsey, M.D., Debrett, Ashfield, N. S. W.
WATKINS.—October 13, 1888, at her residence, Liverpool-road, Croydon, after long and painful illness, Mrs. Rose Ann Watkins, aged 60 years. A loving mother and a kind friend; her end was peaceful.

In Memoriam.

FIELD.—In loving remembrance of my dearly beloved husband, G. W. Field, late of Crown-street, Surry Hills, who died October 14, 1887. Inserted by his loving sister.
FIELD.—And memory of my beloved husband, G. W. Field, who died October 13, 1887, aged 31 years, leaving two little children, to mourn their loss, inserted by his loving wife, M. E. Field.
JONES.—In loving memory of my dearly beloved husband, who died October 12, 1888, aged 60 years. A loving mother and wife and children. Christina Jones, Grief, but not forgotten.

Shipping.

O R I E N T L I N E O F R O Y A L M A I L S T R A M E R S .
The following Royal Mail Steamships belonging to the ORIENT and PACIFIC COMPANY will sail from Sydney at 1 p.m. on the dates and hours given below, for the ports of PERTH, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, and the Suez Canal, sailing at Naples and Gibraltar.

TIJUGUA G. F. Bates October 26
TIJUGUA 5558 G. F. Bates November 3
TIPERIA 4702 G. F. Bates November 17
GRUMET 6118 G. Charlton December 1

And thereafter every four weeks.
SALOON PASSENGERS allowed to break their journey.
ENTRE CAIBARIEN bound on and liberate terms.
PAQUEBOT 2500 tons G. F. Bates October 26
PAQUEBOT 2500 tons G. F. Bates November 3
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EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS issued for all classes, REDUCTION OF THIRD CLASS AND STEERAGE FARES FROM LONDON.—Facilities are now afforded for bringing out friends and relatives by the payment of passage money here at the following reduced rates:

Open berths 14 guineas each adult
Four-berth cabin 18 guineas each adult
Two-berth cabin 20 guineas each adult

MANAGERS.—G. GREEN & CO., and ANDERSON, ANDERSON & CO., Peabody, London, H.C.
Full particulars on application to G. S. YUILL, General Manager Australia.

DIRECT SERVICE TO ENGLAND.
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

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THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY.

The attendance at the Melbourne International Colonial Exhibition during the past week (October 1 to 6 inclusive), numbered 63,892. The week was noticeable for the smallest daily attendance and also for the largest (except the day of opening) since the inauguration of the show. The smallest was on Wednesday, when heavy rain fell, and the largest on Saturday, when there were upwards of 25,000 persons present. The total attendance for the week is within a fraction of double the attendance for the corresponding week at the Exhibition of 1880. The receipts for the past week amounted to £3511.86. Id.

Up till within last week there has only been the one entrance to the Exhibition, namely, that from Nicholson-street. It is true that trans-deposited persons almost opposite the gate, but those who desired to approach from the western side had either to undertake a long walk round the extensive grounds, or go to the expense of a cab. A great convenience has therefore been conferred on the public by the opening of the doors on the Rathdowne-street or western side of the building. These doors form the south-western entrance to the Armament Court at the south-west corner of the building. The various departments now have an entrance of their own, and the most interesting and instructive sections in the whole show; and alongside the Armament Court is the splendid collection of British machinery.

A great improvement has already been made in the appearance of the interior of the main hall, which is now entirely in the hands of Mr. Cowen. Several of the exhibits which were to be paid for and out of keeping with the Exhibition have been removed to other positions in the building, and replaced by more worthy objects. The improvement is very marked, but several changes are now in progress, which will greatly improve the appearance.

The musical arrangements have been somewhat altered owing to the short holiday granted to Mr. Cowen, the conductor of the Exhibition choir. He presided at the orchestral concert on Monday afternoon, leaving afterwards for the express for Sydney, since then Mr. Zelman has presided as conductor, and the programme for the week has been varied by the inclusion of organ recitals by Mr. Frank Bradley and Mr. J. R. Edwards. There has been the usual band concert on Saturday evenings.

The weekly luncheon given by the President of the Executive Commission (Sir James MacLain), took place on Thursday, about 80 gentlemen being present, including Mr. Pearson (Minister of Education), Mr. James Service (of Victoria), Mr. Justice Macleod, Mr. G. L. Smith, Mr. Bowes, Mr. G. Lloyd, M.L.C., and Mr. R. Burder, M.L.C. (Executive Commissioner for New South Wales).

The only toast honoured was that of "The Queen," after which Sir James MacLain accorded a hearty welcome to his visitors, and upon Mr. Justice Windley said: "I hope you will all be happy here."

A little later a charge was made against the constables applied in the building of damaging by a use of truncheons in the British Court, and Mr. John Blyth, Colonel Kiel, and Superintendent Chambers were appalled by the Governor-in-Council to inquire into the case. The result was that the charges were withdrawn, and that the Constables Constan and Finlayson, each have been fined £2, with £5 costs. A similar charge against firemen also employed in the building remains to be investigated.

The committee are endeavouring to arrange for a trial of Liedertafel to be held in the Exhibition building. The question of expense of course enters largely into the calculations, and unless free railway passes be granted to the members of the different Liedertafels the proposal cannot be carried into effect.

Communications have been received from the N.S.W. Constabulary, and Queensland on the subject, and a reply has been received from Queensland stating that that colony will grant free railway passes over its lines. The united strength of the Liedertafels of the four colonies is about 7000, and it is understood that the numbers are willing to support the proposed trial.

A number of the pictures on exhibition have been already sold, under the stipulated condition that they are not to be removed until the close of the exhibition. Negotiations are also in progress for the sale of the pictures, and some have been sold to Messrs. Mayall for the Sandhurst Fine Art Gallery.—For the German Art Gallery: "A Bowler," by Paul Borgmann; "A Horse Market in a German Village," by Franz Hochmann; and "The Peasant Wedding," by Friedrich Orsel. From the French Art Gallery: "The Virgin and Child," by Georges Michel; "The Birth of Venus," by Edouard Manet; "The Banks of the Seine at Montrouge," by A. Dufay.

The Australian gold trophy, which has been erected opposite the south front of the main building to represent the bulk of the gold won in Australia and New Zealand in the competition, has been placed in the trophy case in the form of "Cleopatra's Needle," and is a striking illustration of the vast wealth of the colonies in this one precious metal. The trophy bears the following inscription:—"Cleopatra's Needle, containing 4775 cubic feet, representing the weight of gold won by the colonies, ending with the year 1887, and totalled up to the 30th December, 1887. Total weight, £243,656, troy, equal to 2232 tons. Weight, 56,315,491."

On Tuesday last the first of two international competitive shows of grain and farm produce was held in the Avenue of Honour, and the southern department of the show has remained open since. Above the space allotted for the purpose are suspended festoons of evergreens and flowers, giving it at once a graceful and striking appearance. Although it is now a show on a large scale, it is more interesting and attractive than of old.

The most prominent object of agricultural worth of the colonies and the variety of their products, and in that respect may be regarded as a decided success. The premium was given to New South Wales, whose exhibits occupied the entire space, and that part which was not appropriated by the N.S.W. Constabulary, in this instance, as she has done in the other sections of the great show, successfully filled the position. The entrance to this special display is formed by an arch of maize in cob, and just inside the arch are mounted specimens of wheat, maize, and other grains, in which are placed the numerous glass showcases, in which are placed the exhibits being housed in green moss. With the samples of seeds and grain and specimens of the plants which produce them, with preparations showing the various products, such as flour, meal, bread, biscuits, and sugar, in various preparations. Most conspicuous are the collective exhibit from the Camden Park Estate and from the farm of Mr. George Crispin, of the Clarence River, both of which attracted much attention. The most noteworthy, however, is the wide variety of maize displayed by Mr. Clegg from his farm of 25 acres in Maclurian. Sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, arrowroot, maize meal, &c., with preserved fruit, a large variety, and a display of vegetables, many of them of immense size, illustrating the great products of Crispin's farm, the intelligence and industry of its owner.

The New South Wales display in this show is the most satisfactory when the severity of the recent season is taken into account. Victoria makes an excellent grain display, and the exhibits from the Dookie district are particularly interesting as showing the progress of the work which is being done in the south. The wheat is in the form of "Cleopatra's Needle," and is a striking illustration of the vast wealth of the colonies in this one precious metal. The trophy bears the following inscription:—"Cleopatra's Needle, containing 4775 cubic feet, representing the weight of gold won by the colonies, ending with the year 1887, and totalled up to the 30th December, 1887. Total weight, £243,656, troy, equal to 2232 tons. Weight, 56,315,491."

The Women's Industrial Exhibition was very largely patronised on Saturday, in both the afternoon and the evening. Two or three interesting exhibits have been added to the education department, including an edition of Lady Webster's "Madame Bovary," and Calvert's "Illustrated History of Art." The edition of Calvert is one of two books which were printed at Geneva under the direct supervision of Calvert himself. He has given his signature to the genuineness of the work by writing his name to one of the pages, and has signed and sealed his signature to the book he caused to print them in connection with Calvert's pictures. His title-page was printed in London, so that it might be issued England and thus comply with the law regulating the sale of religious books in the 16th century. The exhibits have been well received, and the general interest in the work which is being done in the south Australian department naturally figures very prominently, but there is an interesting exhibit from the Northern Territory of rice, cassava root (tapioca), turmeric, sugar cane, and cotton. New Zealand, Tasmania, and Victoria are likewise well represented, and their products, although not equal to those of the northern colonies, are somewhat on a limited scale.

Leaving the Armament Court in the north-western corner of the Exhibition and proceeding southward through the British machinery section, on the way the majority of the exhibits in the mechanical department the admirable Mr. H. C. Leslie of the Philadelphia Exhibition, also as representative for the New South Wales Court at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and still more recently as the agent for a large number of exhibitors at the latest Sydney exhibition and at the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition.

Mr. Hardi, on the present occasion, is the president of 100 exhibitors, the largest proportion of whom exhibit in Mr. Hardi's court, whilst several appear in the German, French, and minor courts. A number of showcases adorn the area provided over by Mr. Hardi, and have been placed in such a way as to make the greatest advantage of the space available, making the most effective display of the various classes of goods, which range in character from "hard" to "soft," and minister alike to our necessities and even luxuries. In iron a handsome exhibit shows the quality of the metal, and another illustrating the uses to which it is utilised in its manufacture.

This is the trophy of the Earl of Dudley, London, surmounted by an immense piece of iron which has been tied by hydraulic power when cold. The pieces of iron forged in order beneath this exhibit to illustrate the fact, and a small model of a ship a specialty fine tools for use by ironworkers, and in connection with the iron and brass industries there are exhibits from the celebrated brass works of Messrs. Hunt,

BANQUET OF WELCOME TO MR. F. H. COWEN.

The professional and amateur musicians of Sydney entertained Mr. F. H. Cowen, musical director to the Melbourne Exhibition, at a very successful banquet, which was held at the Town Hall, Sydney, on Saturday evening. The company numbered between 70 and 80, and the chair was occupied by Sir Patrick Jennings, who had on his right the guest, and on his left the Hon. James Ingalls, Minister for Public Instruction. The vice-chairs were Mr. F. H. Cowen, Mr. J. Trickett, M.L.C., Mr. J. A. Delaney, conductor of the Sydney Liedertafel; and Mr. J. Ascroft Edwards, conductor of the Metropolitans Liedertafel. Amongst the other gentlemen present were Mr. B. H. Wise, M.L.C., Mr. S. Burdick, M.L.A., Messrs. Charles Hesmeron, H. Kowski, F. J. Hallwell, Neville Barnett, Foster Maclean, Pownall, Rivers Allpress, Carson, Moore, Sebastian Hedge, and C. H. Fraser (Philharmonic Society). Apologies for their absence were received from His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency Sir Henry Loft, Sir Henry Parkes, Sir Alfred Stephen, and others. The tables were ornamented with a profusion of choice flowers, and immediately in front of the chairmen there was an exceedingly pretty floral lyre supported on a splendid silver stand which rose from a very striking bed composed of guelder roses, lilles, azaleas, roses, marguerites, and other flowers.

The emblazoned jewelled swords in Mr. Fair's Hadley, Birmingham, has an exhibit of iron, copper, and zinc nails manufactured at the Mitre Nails Works, and Robert Thompson, sheep shaver, from the blind wire spool, for which he is claimed to be the only man in the world to have invented.

Mr. S. J. Sadler's collection of wrought-iron hinges, plates, Messrs. Samuel Lewis and Co., near Dudley, wrought nails, rivets, chains, cables, &c., by the Barlow Company, and are exhibited by the Barlow Company to illustrate the various transformations through which iron passes when being made into ship plates. Mr. Fair's Hadley, of Birmingham, has an exhibit of iron, copper, and zinc nails manufactured at the Mitre Nails Works, and Robert Thompson, sheep shaver, from the blind wire spool, for which he is claimed to be the only man in the world to have invented.

Mr. Thomas Turner, of London, has an exhibit of wrought-iron furniture, and a great variety of iron and steel articles, Messrs. Newall, Parker, of Birmingham, of Bell-street, show well-finished guns of the latest pattern; and another Messrs. Ward and Son's collection of firearms is a special known as "the farmer's gun case," which is repeated with all the appliances of a gun case, and the barrels and parts are made by the manufacturers of the British and Foreign Safety Fire Company.

In sporting, the well-known manufacturer of Mr. James Lilliewhite occupy a prominent position, the articles representing cricket, tennis, and other outdoor sports, and the like. Mr. James Lilliewhite's collection of choice flowers, and immediately in front of the chairmen there was an exceedingly pretty floral lyre supported on a splendid silver stand which rose from a very striking bed composed of guelder roses, lilles, azaleas, roses, marguerites, and other flowers.

Mr. Cowen's rosy face responded, and Mr. Chairman, with a smile, said: "I am very glad to see that you are in the best of health and spirits for the very kind and flattering terms in which you have spoken of me and proposed my health; and you, gentlemen, for your year end and enthusiastic reception of it. (Applause.) I assure you that it is most gratifying to me to receive such an expression of appreciation, and which affords me great satisfaction to know that my efforts have been rewarded.

Mr. B. H. Wise, M.L.C., Mr. S. Burdick, M.L.A., Messrs. Charles Hesmeron, H. Kowski, F. J. Hallwell, Neville Barnett, Foster Maclean, Pownall, Rivers Allpress, Carson, Moore, Sebastian Hedge, and C. H. Fraser (Philharmonic Society). Apologies for their absence were received from His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency Sir Henry Loft, Sir Henry Parkes, Sir Alfred Stephen, and others. The tables were ornamented with a profusion of choice flowers, and immediately in front of the chairmen there was an exceedingly pretty floral lyre supported on a splendid silver stand which rose from a very striking bed composed of guelder roses, lilles, azaleas, roses, marguerites, and other flowers.

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Mr. S. J. Sadler's collection of wrought-iron hinges, plates, Messrs. Samuel Lewis and Co., near Dudley, wrought nails, rivets, chains, cables, &c., by the Barlow Company, and are exhibited by the Barlow Company to illustrate the various transformations through which iron passes when being made into ship plates. Mr. Fair's Hadley, Birmingham, has an exhibit of iron, copper, and zinc nails manufactured at the Mitre Nails Works, and Robert Thompson, sheep shaver, from the blind wire spool, for which he is claimed to be the only man in the world to have invented.

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Mr. Cowen's rosy face responded, and Mr. Chairman, with a smile, said: "I am very glad to see that you are in the best of health and spirits for the very kind and flattering terms in which you have spoken of me and proposed my health; and you, gentlemen, for your year end and enthusiastic reception of it. (Applause.) I assure you that it is most gratifying to me to receive such an expression of appreciation, and which affords me great satisfaction to know that my efforts have been rewarded.

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combination of science and practice and the thoroughness manifested in the work of the institution.

It is understood that the proprietors of the Roskill racetrack have floated the property into a limited liability company.

Mr. Roscoe Bircher, who for several years represented Paddington in Parliament, died yesterday afternoon at Waverley.

Mr. Macrosson, Governor of New Guinea, telegraphs that over 200 miners are at Sudest. Many talk of leaving, and there is nothing to justify the rush, which if continued will end in disaster.

To-day the Cabinet will decide the specifications and conditions under which tenders are to be invited for the establishment of a new system of tramways in the city. The Executive will also consider the appointment of two commissioners to sit with Mr. Eddy on the Railways Board.

Special services were held in several Brisbane churches yesterday in connection with the death of the late Sir Anthony Musgrave.

Two Queensland police are asking to be placed on a similar footing to the police in the Southern colonies in regard to pay and allowances.

At the banquet given to Mr. F. H. Cowen in Sydney on Saturday night, he said he had been exceedingly and wonderfully surprised at what he had seen and heard in Australia with regard to music. The organisation under his command in Melbourne would bear favourable comparison with anything existing in the old country. While the great want at home was fresh, young voices, they predominated to a great extent in Australia.

Efforts continue to be made to settle the carpenters' dispute, and a meeting of employees with that end in view is announced for this evening.

A meeting of the Sydney Master Bakers on Saturday night resolved that the price of bread be raised £1 per loaf from this day.

A LUNATIC named Spelley while engaged at work in the Avant Asylum grounds, furiously attacked another lunatic named Foster with a spade, inflicting wounds which proved fatal in a few hours.

The body of the woman who jumped off Johnston-street Bridge, Melbourne, last Thursday, has been identified as that of Mrs. Mary Morris, whose husband was drowned at Newport.

All the donkey-engine drivers in the employ of the stevedoring company at Williamstown and Port Melbourne piers, have struck work. They demand shorter hours of labour or increased pay.

TASMANIAN crops are looking well, and an excellent season is expected.

It is denied that the Premier of Tasmania is likely to go to London as Agent-General.

Mr. J. L. Hall, the well-known actor, died in Melbourne Hospital yesterday. The cause of death was consumption.

JAMES Ross, recently convicted at Silverton Circuit Court and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, escaped from Silverton gaol on Thursday.

LATEST news from Newcastle shows that great excitement followed the proceedings at the Wallsend tunnels on Friday night and Saturday. All, however, is now reported quiet, and it is expected that the Stockton colliery will resume work on Tuesday.

We have heard much at various times about the privileges of Parliament. What are the powers and privileges of its members? That is the question raised by the correspondence published, the other day, on the subject of the inspection of the fortifications by a member of the Legislative Council. The PRINCIPAL UNDER-SECRETARY was requested by a member of the House to obtain for him from the COLONIAL SECRETARY authority to visit the fortifications and other means of defence, excluding the military stores and magazines, and directions to the officers in charge to afford him such information and facilities for examination as might be necessary to enable him to acquire an accurate knowledge of their present condition. The request was made by the applicant "as member of the Legislature;" it therefore implied, if it did not assert, a claim to the right of inspection as one possessed by all members of the Legislature, as members. It was refused in denial of the existence of any such right.

The claim was implied by the terms of the request. Perhaps the writer intended to assert it. And yet it seems possible that the words were used without sufficient attention to their obvious meaning. This remark is suggested by the conflict of ideas which the letter seems to disclose. Here is a plain admission of the fact that the ultimate charge and control of the fortifications, stores, &c., rest with the COLONIAL SECRETARY, and that they could not be visited without his permission. Why, otherwise, apply for it? On the other hand the UNDER-SECRETARY is asked to obtain the authority or permission for the applicant "as a member of the Legislature," which conveys the meaning that he had a special *ex-officio* right to obtain it. There is no substantial distinction between a right to obtain a visiting order and a right of visitation; but if the right of visitation belonged to every member, as members, why should any member apply to the Colonial Secretary for permission to exercise it?

But whether there was or was not in this case an intention to claim and assert this right of visitation, the COLONIAL SECRETARY had to deal with the words of the letter before him, and to protect the province of the Executive against encroachment. Under responsible Government there are recognised methods for enforcing the responsibility of the Executive, and if that responsibility is to be enforced, those regular ways of procedure must not be departed from. Nothing could tend so surely to break it down and destroy it as a confusion of the functions of the Legislature with those of the Executive. The Assembly could not effectively exercise its power to pass judgment upon the action of the Executive and at the same time take part with the Executive in the administration of the law. Large as are the claims of Parliament to information as to public affairs, it is acknowledged, in England at any rate, that they are not unlimited. As Tocqueville remarks:—"Considerations of public policy and a due regard to the interests of the State, occasionally demand that information sought for by members of the Legislature should be withheld, at the discretion and upon the general responsibility of Ministers. This principle is systematically recognised in all Parliamentary transactions; were it otherwise, it would be impossible to carry on the Government with safety and honour." This principle is recognised by the House itself, and it cannot, therefore, be ignored or overridden by individual members.

In connection with such matters as the military defence of the country, there may be special reasons why the Executive shall be allowed to fall back upon its general responsibility in resisting demands for information if in its discretion the public interest may seem to point to that course. But, as it appears to us, no special reasons are required in support of the general rule that the public interest demands the absence of members of Parliament from personal interference with the action of the Executive. If a member has a right, as a member, to inspect the fortifications, he would have a right to examine the books in the Treasury, to overhaul the plans

and documents in the Lands Office, to super-vise operations in the Public Works Office, to examine the questions and answers in the Public Instruction Department, and see whether the business there was being conducted to his satisfaction. With more than one hundred and fifty members (of both Houses) having free access to all the Government offices and their contents, catching and cross-examining their inmates, working perhaps upon their susceptibility to the fear of prejudice, or the hope of favour, would the tendency be to ensure subordination and promote the efficient discharge of duty? The probabilities point the opposite way. There is reason to believe that in some departments of the public service there has been too much of this already, and it is quite time that the system was disengaged.

The position of a member of the Legislature is one of honour; but it is not essential to the right discharge of the duties attaching to it that the holder should be endowed with all sorts of personal immunities and privileges. Not much more than a hundred years ago in England, not only were members of both Houses free from arrest in civil suits and from distresses of goods, the same privilege was extended to their servants. Not until after several attempts had been made in vain to abolish this last abuse did the Commons consent to its suppression. It is possible that there are members here who would hold tenaciously to any special personal privilege conceded to them by the complaisance of Ministers or the subservience of public servants. A few years ago respectable citizens were liable to arrest for travelling in the trams without tickets, although they were ready to pay cash fares. At the very same time members of Parliament were, without a shadow of legal right, travelling on the railways and tramways free. The great thing we need is that our legislators should possess the personal qualifications necessary for the satisfactory performance of their own work, not that they should be enabled, by personal privilege, to meddle with the discharge of duties which devolve, with accompanying responsibility, upon other men.

A controversy has taken place in those countries lately concerning new projectiles for warfare. One correspondent urges a strong protest against the manufacture of "projectiles for heavy ordnance, and also new explosives (melamine, belite), and, lastly, a bullet which upon striking explodes and drives a number of steel points with great force into the object struck, rendering surgical assistance useless, and at once, or quickly, producing death." He maintains that it is inhuman and un-Christian to introduce this hellish invention." Another correspondent insists that "the more effective we can make the means of killing, the quicker we will get it over, and the fewer wars we will have." The latter conclusion is based upon the idea that the object of war is to annihilate an enemy, and to make him come to terms. Through a system of scientific killing by machinery, he believes we should get rid of our standing armies, and he is inclined to canonise the clever man who will invent the most ingenious and destructive machine for killing. Thus two entirely different views are taken of the same question, and they are no doubt the views of two different sections of the public. On such a subject it is not likely that there would be any middle course of reasoning pursued. One man would be struck with the horrors of the work done by the explosive bullet, and would cast his vote against it and all of its kind. Another would argue, as did our correspondent, that since victory is the ultimate thing to be desired in war, the sooner it is arrived at the better, even though barbarous yet scientific means.

Where shall the line be drawn between these two ideas? Or must we take either one or the other and stand to it as the true doctrine? There is much to be said before a conclusion is arrived at. It is possible to let human sensitiveness take the place of reason, and it is also possible to forget that even warfare has its laws of chivalry which spring from what seems, in the nature of things, to be the outcome of a spirit of fairness in conflict. Archdeacon Farnan delivered a lecture some years ago, in which the following words, or something very like them occurred,—"What would you think of that man who smeared the walls of a city with the vile elements of plague? What would you think of that man who kindled on a rocky headland a wretched fire?" The question might be asked again putting a nation in the place of a man, and the words added—"as methods of warfare in this civilised age." The answer, we think, would, in the minds of most, be that any nation that pursued such a method of warfare should be the friend of no nation, but that all nations should be its enemies. It is the instinct of humanity which should guide to conclusions on such a subject, and the instinct that is represented by the largest number of people should rule. The education and condition of different nations would bespeak different attitudes of mind upon such questions; and the Chinaman, or the Patagonian, or the Papuan might preserve methods of warfare that would be condemned by other and more civilised nations. But civilisation has made such headway in the world that there would be found no striking dissimilarities of view upon such a matter as that we are discussing. Among barbarous nations, and, to come near home, for instance, in the South Sea Islands, it has always been the custom for a tribe which wished to fight another, to send word of its intention to the tribe to be attacked, and the meeting was then, like that of the knights of old in the lists, a trial of strength. Our reports the other day from Samoa showed this to be the case in the war that occurred between the army of TAHITI and the claimant to the throne and his followers. The history of the Sandwich Islands also shows that the chivalry of warfare was carried to such a point that, when, as an example, a tribe of the mountains and a tribe of the coast were at war, the coast tribe would grant an armistice for a few days, in order that the other tribe might come and get food and water. That achieved, the fight would go on again. There is something noble in that kind of warfare. War is not a pleasant trade, but it does not appear that it can yet be dispensed with, despite the belief of the President of the United States that arbitration should settle all international disputes.

If all nations were alike, all honest in intention, all studious for the best good of the world and

for their own, arbitration might succeed; but suppose that one nation refused to consent to the decision of arbiters—what then? There would be the necessity of enforcing the decision, and the military power would be required for this purpose that arbitration was supposed to make unnecessary. The standing armies of Europe are a tremendous expense to the struggling populations, but can they be dispensed with? Even Australia feels the necessity of being prepared for any emergency, and has a military system which, at least, is indicative of her resolution to defend herself. And apart from all this, there can be no doubt that there springs from military training a powerful controlling and disciplining influence upon the manhood of the nation. The world has always recognised this great power, and it does not lose its admiration for personal prowess nor discard its hero-worship.

It was this sense of the fitness of things, of the chivalry which manhood suggests, which made the Convention of Nations held in Paris many years ago pronounce against the explosive bullet. Such an instrument would make suffering great and recovery impossible. It was intended by it to help to do away with wounded men and to make the movements of troops on active service more simple. Was not the custom of the ancients far more merciful—to kill their own wounded after the battle, or give them a chance to kill themselves? The cannon ball, the shell, the Gatling gun, do not of necessity inflict wounds of a horrible nature, or make recovery impossible, and so humanity has not revolted against them. Of course it would be said that a torpedo destroys all chance of the element of personal combat or prowess, and is simply a machine of war, which may destroy hundreds who have not a chance to raise a hand to defend themselves. There is this difference, however, that the torpedo in its work does not necessarily cause injuries which produce terrible and prolonged suffering. Does it not also appear, in considering the subject, that in modern warfare the destruction of life is not the main object? There are no long sieges now, and the men who have been wounded cannot fight over and over again, having had sufficient time to recover, as they might have done at the siege of Troy. How many a man who now is a useful citizen, or a useful officer of the army would have been lying in his grave if the explosive bullet had been used? And his country would have been the worse off for his death, and no other country would have been the better. Take a case of civil war, of an outbreak in our own land. It would be against any machine of war which not only disabled, but caused suffering and death as well. If it were a question of extermination of races the case would be different, but such wars do not occur now. In these days armies, owing to increased means of transportation, do not suffer in the same way as they once did from the accumulation of the wounded. With the vast increase of population in the world, and the railway communication that is being established at every point where large wars are likely to occur, the "total destruction" theory seems to lack reasonableness. The object of war is to achieve victory for some cause, and the general gets the most *kudos* now who does it with the least bloodshed. There is something to be said on both sides of the question, however, and there are many who will take the view that the "kill anyhow, but kill" plan is the best for the world in the long run. War is abnormal and ghastly under any circumstances, and abnormal and ghastly means, perhaps, are fitting to carry it on; but it would seem that the world will not sooner "cease to learn war any more" because the engines of war are being made more destructive.

If Mr. WISE's estimate of the expenditure of the colony for the year 1888 is not exceeded, we shall have reason for congratulation. It was absurd, of course, for Mr. LYNN to compare the total revenue of one year with that of another, and to assume that the larger amount represents greater extravagance than the lesser. If the expenditure of the colony was reasonable in 1885, some increase would have been fairly allowable in 1887 or 1888. The interest on the public debt was during the interval enlarged by £400,000. There would be the necessary increase in the cost of working several hundred additional miles of railway, constructed in the meantime; and there is to be taken into account the extra cost of governing 150,000 men, women, and children added to the population since 1885. All these items would justify an increase on the total expenditure of 1885, supposing that the expenditure to have been reasonable. If £8,561,000 was a proper expenditure in 1885, the sum of £10,000,000 for 1888 would not be regarded as extravagant. Should, therefore, Mr. WISE's estimate of £8,700,000 not be exceeded, it is obvious that the expenditure has been reduced by at least a million sterling, or £1 per head of the population. About that there cannot be the slightest doubt. But in 1885 the colony was spending more than £1 million sterling in excess of its income; and that went on for three or four years, exhausting a surplus and creating a debt. We are now only getting back towards a sound state of affairs. We have reason to doubt whether the Government have yet effected all the retrenchments necessary for the restoration of the financial equilibrium. Although they have not been borrowing so freely as their predecessors, it may be that their three and a half millions loan will leave a greater loss than the larger amounts borrowed previously. The newer railways are increasing the loss to the Railway Department in an accelerated degree; and a moderated loan expenditure may leave a larger deficiency than a greater outlay on the more thickly populated territory provided with railways a few years back. With a drought over a large part of the country, and sheep dying by tens of thousands, we are not disposed to picture as immediately at hand any such period of prosperity as will justify the Government in relaxing their efforts to reduce expenditure. We prefer to keep before them the facts that the country has overdrawn its account on the consolidated revenue by nearly three millions, that the interest on the public debt is rapidly increasing, and that the railway expenditure is every year growing more unproductive. Our experience of colonial Government is that they are so given to look at the bright side of affairs that they are perpetually involving

the colonies in debt, and increasing the taxation. Mr. WISE may rightly give the Government credit for doing something to reduce the expenditure, but they have much more to do to fulfil their promise of restoring the financial equilibrium.

Finance is not one of the strong points of the City Corporation. Periodically the council has been in trouble over money matters. This has arisen mainly from extravagance; but there has also been considerable loss from fraud, of which it would appear the discoveries have not yet come to an end. Extravagance and retrenchment have alternated, but the former has generally predominated, and once again we find the city fathers with a large overdraft. Their appeal to the Colonial Secretary for the continuance of the Government subsidy of £25,000 is the easiest way out of the difficulty. At different times they have successfully presented a like request. Whether their proposal will now be entertained remains to be seen. The City has had a large measure of Government aid. Our municipal system has always provided for some assistance to newly-formed municipalities, but the theory has been that after fifteen years all such aid should be discontinued. The City was incorporated before the general law was passed, and we are not aware of the exact amount of Government aid it has received; but it has been considerable, and it may well be questioned whether at this stage of its existence the Corporation is entitled to more money. If the Government give aid to the City of Sydney, the other municipalities of the colony may present like claims. Whether, however, it receives Government aid or not, it is the duty of the Corporation to keep out of debt. Either it must increase its income, or it must reduce its expenditure, or it must do a little of both. The bulk of the citizens will probably think the taxation is quite heavy enough, and that it is incumbent on the Council to reduce the expenditure. But an indiscriminate reduction in the number of labourers cannot be true economy. The city must be kept clean and healthy at any cost, and no necessary expense arising ought to be dispensed with. Economy must be practised in other directions. Street improvements may have to proceed at a slower rate. It may be right that the salaries should be reduced, but the citizens will not desire that their officers should be underpaid. Whether an undue proportion of the whole income is spent in official salaries ought to be the subject of strict inquiry. In any case it is obviously the duty of the Corporation to get all the revenue to which it is legitimately entitled. The accounts must be so kept that there shall be no fraud. The Corporation is entitled to revenue from unoccupied land, and if, as has been stated, the law is evaded, and property owners escape payment, an amending Act should be passed. Before proposing fresh taxation, or making retrenchment, the Corporation should compel everyone to pay what the law requires.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CABLE communication with Europe, which has been interrupted since Wednesday morning last, was restored at 11.15 a.m. on Saturday.

There will be a meeting of the Cabinet to-day, at which several pressing questions will be considered. The specifications and conditions under which tenders are to be invited for the establishment of a new system of tramways in the city will be finally dealt with, and the advertisement calling for tenders will then appear without further delay. The city railway scheme will also receive attention, and in view of the advent of the new railway commissioner, Mr. Eddy, who arrived in Melbourne by the Orient Steamship Austral yesterday, the Government will also confer as to the appointment of two other commissioners who, with Mr. Eddy, will form the railway board.

Mr. F. H. Cowen, musical director to the Melbourne Exhibition, was entertained at a welcome banquet by the professional and amateur musicians of Sydney, at the Town Hall, on Saturday evening. The gathering was attended by between 70 and 80 gentlemen, which was very successful. The road of the evening was proposed by the chairman, Sir Patrick Jennings, who touched upon the reasons for not holding a Centennial exhibition in Sydney, and directed attention to the position of two other commissioners who, with Mr. Eddy, will form the railway board.

The book contains statistics showing that where thyrotomy was performed in cases of cancer 91 per cent. proved fatal, the voices of the persons who were operated upon were destroyed, and a recurrence of the disease was almost certain. Dr. Gerhardt's ruthless cauterising of the throat, Sir Morell Mackenzie affirms that Dr. Dramann, in one of his operations on the throat of the Emperor, opened the trachea three millimetres to the right of the middle line, and in using the cannula caused loss of tissue, intense discomfort and exhaustion.

Sir Morell Mackenzie also states that Dr. Bergmann wrongly diagnosed the secondary cancer on the lung.

The deathblow, Sir Morell states, was given on April 12 by the insertion of Dr. Bergmann's tube, which made a false passage.

This inflamed the trachea of the royal patient, diminished his strength, and shortened his life by ten months. No pain was experienced by the Emperor until after that operation had been performed.

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Dr. Gerhardt's ruthless cauterising of the throat, Sir Morell says, was unexampled, and was such as would be likely to make a benign complaint malignant.

The British Medical Journal publishes a fac-simile of the Emperor Frederick's writing, which contains the expression "Bergmann ill-treated me."

The Daily News states that the Dowager Empress of Germany has written to Sir Morell Mackenzie admitting that Sir Morell warned her that an early malignant growth might appear.

OCT. 14.

Bergmann and Dr. Gerhardt intend to sue Sir Morell Mackenzie for libel.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN AMERICA.

TWO EXCURSION TRAINS TELESCOPED.

60 PERSONS KILLED AND 100 INJURED.

[BY CABLE.]

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, Oct. 11.

A terrible railway disaster has occurred in Pennsylvania.

Two excursion trains, crowded with passengers, came into collision at a place known as Lehig's Valley. The trains were completely telescoped.

Sixty persons were killed on the spot, and 100 were injured.

THE EARL OF ROSEBERY ON THE COLONIES.

A PLEA FOR DIPLOMATIC AUTHORITY.

[BY CABLE.]

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Earl of Rosebery, in the course of a speech delivered at Leeds, said that the colonies ought to be allowed to have a much larger voice than they have at present in Foreign affairs, even if the granting of the privilege to the colonies entailed a sacrifice on the part of the Imperial authorities. He further stated that the voice of Australia must be paramount at the Foreign Office in all questions relating to the Pacific; although this would diminish the insular freedom of that office. It was, he said, impossible to maintain the present indefinable relations which existed between Australia and the Imperial authorities upon affairs in the Pacific.

Mr. O'Donnell, the superintendent of the unemployed working on the Dundas roads, and at the quarry, received instructions on Thursday

EUROPEAN CABLEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRAINED NURSES FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Lady Samuel has intimated that there are openings for trained nurses in New South Wales. Numerous applications have been received from trained nurses, offering to go out to Sydney if their passages are paid.

MOUNTED INFANTRY CORPS IN SYDNEY.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Captain Lasseter, of the 80th Regiment (South Staffordshire), who has been appointed military instructor to the corps of mounted infantry about to be formed in New South Wales, will leave for Sydney in December. Prior to his departure he will undergo a course of instruction at Aldershot in cavalry tactics.

THE FROZEN MEAT TRADE.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The cargoes of frozen mutton by the Ormeus and Cusco realises an average of 4d. per pound, and 4d. per beef. New Zealand mutton is quoted at 5d.

THE SALT SYNDICATE.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The capital required to float the English salt syndicate, which has for its object the purchase of the whole of the salt works in Cheshire and also a number of the mines at Carrickfergus, has been subscribed twelve-fold.

UNION MORTGAGE AGENCY.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent has been declared by the Union Mortgage Agency.

RUSSIA AND COREA.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

It is reported that Corea has conceded to Russia the exclusive use of the harbour of Fundi.

KING'S SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The Primate has appointed the Rev. E. Harris, formerly of Clifton College, Bristol, to the position of master of King's School, Parramatta. The Rev. E. Harris will take the degree of Doctor of Divinity prior to his departure.

THE QUESTION OF SHIPPING FREIGHTS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

At a meeting of shippers held in London, Messrs. Hoffnung, Malcolm, Terry, Spicer, Levy, Collins, Brodie, and Bell were elected as a committee to discuss the question of freights with four delegates from the shipping ring and two from the Australian Mutual Shipping Company. There was a small attendance, and the meeting was of a lukewarm character.

NATIVE RISING AT ZANZIBAR.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The German Mediterranean Squadron have been ordered to proceed to Zanzibar.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The death is announced of Mr. L. Levy, founder of the *Daily Telegraph*.

THE WOOL SALES.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Mr. Alexander's motion in favour of farthing bids at the wool sales has been adopted. The new system of bidding will commence at the November series.

Oct. 13.

The Economist is in favour of the system of farthing bids at the wool sales.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

AUSTRALIA AS AN EXAMPLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at Glasgow on the state of the British navy, said that twenty-nine men-of-war, aggregating one hundred thousand tons, would be completed in December next. England, he thought, ought to follow the example of Australia, and organise efficient bodies of men, and build vessels for local defence and the protection of trade centres. At the present time eight of the largest of the British men-of-war were waiting to be supplied with guns, the production of which must be accelerated.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, speaking at Sheffield, said that the Admiralty were resolved to increase the strength of the British Navy.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

THE ESTIMATES NOT TO BE REDUCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The French Budget Committee has condescended to the demand made by Admiral Krantz, the Minister for Marine, that the naval estimates should not be reduced.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

A Conference has been held between the delegates of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom and the committee of the Imperial Institute, to consider the question as to the advisability of establishing a Commercial Intelligence Department.

A resolution was carried in favour of the immediate establishment of such a department. Sir Saul Samuel and Sir F. Dillon Bell were present at the Conference.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF QUEENSLAND.

(BY CABLE.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

It was currently reported that Sir John Pope Hennessy, Governor of Mauritius, had been appointed as Governor of Queensland in succession to the late Sir Anthony Musgrave. The report, however, has been officially denied. It is understood that Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape, is more likely to be selected for the position.

Oct. 11.

It is reported that Sir William Robinson, Governor of Trinidad, will be appointed to succeed the late Sir Anthony Musgrave.

PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

(BY CABLE.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Sir F. Dillon Bell, Agent-General for New Zealand, is treating with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in reference to the establishment of a mail service from Canada to Australia.

The company are willing to deliver English mails in Brisbane under 35 days, and to establish a branch line to Fiji and Auckland, for a moderate subsidy. The through passenger rates are not to exceed those by the Suze route.

THE SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

APPOINTMENT OF LECTURER IN FRENCH AND GERMAN.

(BY CABLE.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

M. Emil Trichmann, of the Bangor College, Wales, has been appointed lecturer in French and German at the University of Sydney. He will leave England in December.

THE BARQUE TREVELYAN.

(BY CABLE.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The barque Trevelyan, 104 tons, which left Glasgow for Port Chalmers on March 23, and has not since been heard of, has been posted at Lloyd's as missing.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.

(BY CABLE.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Supreme Court at Utah has decreed the dissolution of the Mormon Church, and that the property shall be escheated. The Mormons will appeal against the decree.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

There has been a revival of the Irish invincible organisation, and a conspiracy designed by this secret body has been detected in Dublin.

GERMAN-ITALIAN ALLIANCE.

(BY CABLE.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY, KING OF ITALY, AND THE POPE.

CORDIAL GREETINGS.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

(BY CABLE.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Throughout the journey from Vienna to Rome crowds welcomed the Emperor William of Germany, and at Rome the Emperor was the recipient of a great ovation.

The meeting between the Emperor William and Pope Leo XIII. was also of a very cordial nature. The interview between the Emperor and the Pope lasted for half an hour, after which the Emperor inspected the Vatican, and the galleries in St. Peter's.

A banquet was held in the Quirinal, at which King Humbert, in the course of a speech, said that the alliance between Italy and Germany was conducive to the peace of Europe and the welfare of the people. In toasting the German army he said the army was the bulwark of Germany's glory.

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The Empress William strongly echoed the allusions made by King Humbert to the alliance between Italy and Germany. Germany, he said, had won unity by the sword, but the analogy and the histories of the two nations implied perpetual agreement between the two peoples. He toasted the valiant Italian army. The Emperor returned thanks for the splendid reception that had been accorded to him, and decorated the Italian Premier, Signor Crispi, remarking as he did so that no one deserved the Black Eagle more than did Signor Crispi.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

About 8.30 on Saturday the decapitated body of a man was found on the Oakleigh line, near the Richmond station. It had been run over and was badly mangled. The body was also not identified.

At 1.45 to-night Jeremiah Conole attempted to commit suicide by jumping off the footbridge at Port Melbourne North as a train was coming in. He fell between the two sets of rails. The train passed over his right arm and crushed it, but he sustained no other injuries. He was taken to the hospital and his arm amputated.

The postbox and flat at Caulfield on Saturday were taken possession of by unknown right and left. This was one of the results of a recent decision of the law courts, by which it was held that the committee of the Victorian Amateur Turf Club have no power to license bookmakers.

On Friday a meeting of the general committee of the State School Religious Education League adopted the resolutions passed at the conference the previous Monday in favour of framing a question for Parliamentary candidates as to whether they will favour an amendment of the Education Act to secure to parents in any given district the right of determining for themselves whether Scripture instruction shall be given as part of the school curriculum subject to a conscience clause.

Special services were held in several of the city churches to-day in connection with the death of Sir Anthony Musgrave.

The members of the police force have held several meetings to discuss matters affecting them, and have formulated a number of recommendations to be laid before the Civil Service Commission. Among other matters they ask to be placed on a similar footing, as regards pay and allowances, &c., as the police in the southern colonies.

The Norwegian barque C. Tobias has been placed on the berth for London, and will take 5000 bales of wool.

(BY CABLE.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Cardinal Moran has subscribed £50 to the Parnell defence fund.

(BY CABLE.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The steamer Fijian, from Sydney, caught the ground inside the harbour, near the lightship, this morning at about 9 o'clock, and remained there for an hour and a half until flood tide, and was shifted by the tug Gamecock shortly before 11 a.m. She is now anchored near the wood shed.

(BY CABLE.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Moseley football team have beaten the Maori players by two goals against one goal and a try.

(BY CABLE.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Maori football team have defeated the Kent team by a goal and one try against one try.

(BY CABLE.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Champion Stakes, of 20,000 each, half-forfeit, with 1000 sovereigns to the 150 subscribers, has a lesser number; three-year-old to carry 9st. 5lb.; four and upwards, 9st. 5lb.; mares allowed 5lb. Second horse to receive 10 per cent, and the third 5 per cent on the whole stakes—1 mile 2 furlongs 73 yards.

The Champion Stakes was instituted in 1877, when it attracted 225 subscribers, and was won by a gelding, "Fame," who was 10 years old. It was first won by Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's "L. Springfield," by St. Albans from Vidiis, who preserved an unbroken record for that year, when started five times, and was victorious on each occasion. Since then the son of St. Albans has been the most popular in the race, and the present owner is Mr. H. Houldsworth, who has won it twice, and who, in 1886, beat the "Whitbread Plate" at the Manchester Whitehaven meeting last year, and during the current season distinguished himself by winning several important events, Arranvale, winner of the last Manchester meeting, and the list of winners in the meantime, include such equine heroes as Hay on D'Or, Robert the Devil, Boni, Triton, who ran a dead heat with Tibbles, walked over and divided the stakes in 1882, and the following year, and in 1883, when he won the Liverpool, Lancashire, and Merseyside Stakes, and the Liverpool Cup, and was the first to win the Liverpool Cup in 1884, and the "Tattersalls" in 1885, and the "Cup" in 1886, with 73 subscribers, of whom 10 were 10 years old, and 10 were 11 years old, and 10 were 12 years old, and 10 were 13 years old, and 10 were 14 years old, and 10 were 15 years old, and 10 were 16 years old, and 10 were 17 years old, and 10 were 18 years old, and 10 were 19 years old, and 10 were 20 years old, and 10 were 21 years old, and 10 were 22 years old, and 10 were 23 years old, and 10 were 24 years old, and 10 were 25 years old, and 10 were 26 years old, and 10 were 27 years old, and 10 were 28 years old, and 10 were 29 years old, and 10 were 30 years old, and 10 were 31 years old, and 10 were 32 years old, and 10 were 33 years old, and 10 were 34 years old, and 10 were 35 years old, and 10 were 36 years old, and 10 were 37 years old, and 10 were 38 years old, and 10 were 39 years old, and 10 were 40 years old, and 10 were 41 years old, and 10 were 42 years old, and 10 were 43 years old, and 10 were 44 years old, and 10 were 45 years old, and 10 were 46 years old, and 10 were 47 years old, and 10 were 48 years old, and 10 were 49 years old, and 10 were 50 years old, and 10 were 51 years old, and 10 were 52 years old, and 10 were 53 years old, and 10 were 54 years old, and 10 were 55 years old, and 10 were 56 years old, and 10 were 57 years old, and 10 were 58 years old, and 10 were 59 years old, and 10 were 60 years old, and 10 were 61 years old, and 10 were 62 years old, and 10 were 63 years old, and 10 were 64 years old, and 10 were 65 years old, and 10 were 66 years old, and 10 were 67 years old, and 10 were 68 years old, and 10 were 69 years old, and 10 were 70 years old, and 10 were 71 years old, and 10 were 72 years old, and 10 were 73 years old, and 10 were 74 years old, and 10 were 75 years old, and 10 were 76 years old, and 10 were 77 years old, and 10 were 78 years old, and 10 were 79 years old, and 10 were 80 years old, and 10 were 81 years old, and 10 were 82 years old, and 10 were 83 years old, and 10 were 84 years old, and 10 were 85 years old, and 10 were 86 years old, and 10 were 87 years old, and 10 were 88 years old, and 10 were 89 years old, and 10 were 90 years old, and 10 were 91 years old, and 10 were

THE NEWCASTLE COLLIERIES STRIKE.

AN AGREEMENT TO EMPLOY UNION COAL-TRIMMERS.

FURTHER INTIMIDATION.

THE RIOT AT WALLSEND.

A TRAIN ATTACKED.

WORK TO BE RESUMED AT STOCKTON.

(By TELEGRAPH.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NEWCASTLE, SATURDAY.

It is stated that the Delegate Board are quite willing to sign an agreement, whereby the Greta mine may resume operations on the understanding that the captains of vessels in port to load Greta coal will sign an agreement to have all their coal trimmed by union trimmers. There are a large number of vessels under charter to load this coal, and it is expected that the captains will be only too pleased to employ union labour if there is a chance of getting away to their various destinations. It is believed that the Greta pit will commence in a very short time, as it is understood that the Delegate Board and the proprietors are now negotiating with this end in view.

Two men engaged to fill small coal at Wallsend missed the boat, and did not arrive here until yesterday morning. They proceeded to the train terminus and took a train for Wallsend. Upon their arrival at the terminus they alighted, and were proceeding towards the Wallsend pit when they were surrounded by some 200 or 300 people, and asked the object of their mission. They stated that they had been engaged to fill small coal at Greta. One, an elderly man, stated that he had been walking about the streets of Sydney idle for a long time previous to being offered work, or else he would not have taken it, and that a wife and four children were dependent upon him for subsistence. The other is a young Dane who stated that he had just lost his wife, one of his children in Sydney, and had two children living who would have starved it was not that he had been unable to procure employment in this district, as he had tried in vain to get into a situation in Sydney, where hundreds of men were walking about the streets for want of employment.

All is quiet at Wallsend this morning. Mr. Nelson, the manager, his son, and Mr. Humphreys, the clerk, were escorted from the manager's residence to the colliery office by a body of 60 policemen. Very few people were about. Two overmen, Willis and another, declined to go to work this morning.

A strong feeling of regret is expressed by the miners generally, at the outbreak yesterday evening. It appears that the sight of so many non-union labourers coming out of the tunnel excited the minds of the women who were present. Large numbers of the stones thrown were meant for the blacklegs, and not for the police or military, with whom the miners are on good terms. Most of the parties engaged in the uprising last night are known, and proceedings will be taken against them in the ordinary way.

It is understood that the conference asked for by the miners between them and the associated masters will take place in Newcastle on Saturday next, unless unforeseen circumstances intervene.

SUNDAY.

The district was thrown into a state of great excitement in consequence of the proceedings at the Wallsend tunnels on Friday night and yesterday afternoon. General express is on all sides at the occurrences. Throughout yesterday the scene of Friday's disturbances was visited by hundreds of persons principally out of curiosity.

In order to understand what followed, it is necessary to explain that the Wallsend tunnels, at which the non-union men were employed, are on the south side of the main road from Lambton and Wallsend. The rails from each tunnel's mouth and from the station run under the main Wallsend railway line. This bridge commands a view of the works and all round the tunnels, shunting yards, &c.

After the disturbance on Friday night, it was deemed necessary to keep a lookout for Mr. Nelson, manager, his son, and Mr. Humphreys, the clerk at the colliery, and Mr. W. R. Bousfield. A strong body of police proceeded to the tunnels at about a quarter to 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Even then a great many miners were about. The two overmen, Willis and Madison, having refused to work, and the company's engine-driver having declined to act, Mr. Nelson, the manager, was in somewhat of a fix. However, he undertook the charge of minding the engine himself, and instructed one of the intelligent new chums, (Laughter.) He hoped they would manage their society on the lines they had started upon, and that they would avoid some of the arbitrary rules introduced among some of the trade unions. His idea was to let them do as they liked on the principle of fairness and equity; it would be only recognised by the employers, but it would also be respected by them.

THE CHAIRMAN, in responding to the toast, stated that he wished to express his sympathy with the miners, and that he also desired to keep a lookout for Mr. Nelson, manager, his son, and Mr. Humphreys, the clerk at the colliery, and Mr. W. R. Bousfield. A strong body of police proceeded to the tunnels at about a quarter to 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

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During the evening several members of the society rendered vocal selections, which were much appreciated by those present. The proceedings terminated at an early hour.

Subsequently a meeting was held, and the miners informed of the contents of Mr. Thomas's letter, unanimously agreed to start work on Monday. They sent a deputation to the manager to inform him of their decision, and to come with him to see the works. For the first two days it was only agreed that the shift hours should be from 2 p.m. till 11 p.m. In the course of conversation Mr. Thomas told the deputation that the pit would not be ready to start on Monday, owing to some repairs going on at the surface. The miners were willing to wait. The deputation then left, the arrangement made being that the men should go to work on Tuesday morning.

TRADES MOVEMENTS.

THE CARPENTERS' DISPUTE.

Matters connected with the settlement of the carpenters' dispute have advanced another stage. On Saturday morning a meeting of the carpenters who are out on strike was held at the Trade Union General and District Hall. After an hour's business of appointments, "locked up" for the day was disposed of, a deputation was appointed to interview Mr. Jagger. An interview with this gentleman having been obtained, the deputation asked him what his intentions in bringing about the termination of the dispute. From the interview they seen reported in the *Sydney Morning Herald* they thought that he was impressed with the necessity of being reasonable in regard to the master. Mr. Jagger promised the deputation that he would comply with their request. At the same time he said that he was prepared to give an increase in wages to the miners' notice was given. If other builders gave the increase he would do so also. Subsequently an informal meeting of about 20 master carpenters and joiners was held at the Builders' and Contractors' Association, Pitt-street. Mr. Jagger, who acted as chairman, said that it had been arranged to discuss the present state of affairs in connection with the carpenters' strike. The meeting was informal, but thought that the time had come when they should discuss the matter in a fair, square, and open manner. Unanimously they decided that they should go to each in his own way, and eventually fall between two stools. He thought it advisable to instruct the secretary (Mr. E. Dyer) to call a meeting in connection with the matter. It was forthwith unanimously resolved to call meeting of the masters to be pretty generally in favour of acceding to the demands of the men, providing that the concession is made generally throughout the trades. We are informed by a representative of the strike committee that the meeting, which sat until 11 p.m., resulted in the miners' notice being accepted. The bylaws had not, they said, been amended, but the miners had received the news before its adoption by the council. It had been submitted to the Executive and approved of, and it now became the law. The general community could not be subjected to the danger and risk caused by the proceedings of the Army. At the same time they said that the council fully endorsed the action of the Mayor in so far as putting in force the bylaw, and that they had full confidence in his discretion. It appears that the members of the "Army" had used threats that they would bring fresh detachments to Wallsend on a second contingent, and possibly burn down the pit. It was decided that the bylaws should be suspended for the present, and that the council for taking so determined a stand.

MEETINGS.

A meeting of the public committee appointed some months ago to inaugurate a fire brigade at Ashfield was held at the fire station, Ashfield, on Friday evening—Alderman W. J. Alderson presiding. The amount raised by the public and the collectors amounted to £15 in the result of their canvass on the previous Saturday. Captain Marshall submitted the programme of arrangements as determined for the opening of the station and christening of the engine. The date fixed upon was Saturday, October 27. A processional march was arranged, and the band of the Royal Engineers, and members of Parliament, and the public has been arranged for prior to the opening. Subsequently refreshments will be supplied, to be followed at 6 o'clock by a smoke concert, and at a quarter of 8 a torchlight procession will be carried out.

ON Thursday evening last, the members of the No. 1 Fire Brigade, Parramatta, held a meeting to consider a letter received from Superintendent Bear, of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Board, stating that he could not enter the fire brigade. The members of the No. 1 Fire Brigade, and the chairman of the public committee, Mr. D. J. Alderson, decided that the price of bread be raised 4d. per loaf from Monday next, the 15th instant." The motion was carried unanimously. The chairmen then informed the meeting that about two hundred and fifty members of the Society of Master Bakers and Pastrycooks' Association were amongst those who filled small coal at Greta. One, an elderly man, stated that he had been walking about the streets of Sydney idle for a long time previous to being offered work, or else he would not have represented in the Eight-hour procession has been re-scheduled.

MASTER BAKERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the master bakers of the city and suburbs was held on Saturday night at the Temperance Hall, Mr. A. Shadler occupied the chair. There was a large attendance, and the bakers' mark was prominently displayed with the rising sun flour which was placed about six weeks ago. It was explained that the bakers at that time did not raise the price of bread, hoping that the price of flour would come down again; but finding now that such was not the case they had reluctantly agreed to do so. The bakers referred the correspondence back to the superintendent, who had not yet officially informed him that Mr. D. J. Alderson had been elected. It was hinted that the brigade persist in the election of Captain Deane to the command of the brigade.

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THE SALVATION ARMY AT WOLLONGONG.

THE MAYOR'S ACTION ENDORSED BY THE COUNCIL.

(By TELEGRAPH.)
(From Our Correspondent.)

WOLLONGONG, SATURDAY.

It appears that certain persons have taken exception to the bylaw recently passed by the Borough Council for regulating musical processions, which those persons declare arbitrary and unjust in interfering with the liberty of members of the Salvation Army. Mr. W. F. Foster, the Mayor, and Mr. H. S. Dwyer, the Town Clerk, have forwarded a minute to the Borough Council to consider a minute brought forward by him, and decide whether it would be judicious to relax the provisions of the bylaw. There was a full meeting. All the aldermen expressed their disapprobation of the action of the Mayor in so far as it concerned the members of the Salvation Army. The Mayor, however, maintained that the bylaw was necessary to prevent the members of the Army from disturbing

GOVERNMENT Notices

BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.

The attention of the public is drawn to the aforementioned PUBLIC NOTICE, which is approved by his Excellency the Governor, and will be given to the Executive Council, and are now published for general information.

By order,

REGINALD BLOXOME,
Secretary.

Water Supply and Sewerage Dept.,
Government House, North, 15th October, 1888.

WHEREAS, by the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act, 43 Vic., No. 10, of 1886, Water Supply and Sewerage is authorized and empowered from time to time to make, alter, and repeal Rules;

Now, the Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, under and by virtue of the powers so granted, and by virtue of the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act, 43 Vic., No. 10, do hereby make the Bylaws following, that is to say:

1. The expenses and charges are those which the owners and occupiers of lands and tenements shall pay in respect of water supplied by the Board, that is to say:

(a) For Water Supplied for Domestic Purposes.

(b) For Water Supplied for Commercial Purposes.

(c) For Water Supplied for Industrial Purposes.

(d) For Water Supplied for Sewerage.

(e) For Water Supplied for Irrigation.

(f) For Water Supplied for Fire Protection.

(g) For Water Supplied for Domestic Purposes.

(h) For Water Supplied for Commercial Purposes.

(i) For Water Supplied for Industrial Purposes.

(j) For Water Supplied for Sewerage.

(k) For Water Supplied for Irrigation.

(l) For Water Supplied for Domestic Purposes.

(m) For Water Supplied for Commercial Purposes.

(n) For Water Supplied for Industrial Purposes.

(o) For Water Supplied for Sewerage.

(p) For Water Supplied for Irrigation.

(q) For Water Supplied for Domestic Purposes.

(r) For Water Supplied for Commercial Purposes.

(s) For Water Supplied for Industrial Purposes.

(t) For Water Supplied for Sewerage.

(u) For Water Supplied for Irrigation.

(v) For Water Supplied for Domestic Purposes.

(w) For Water Supplied for Commercial Purposes.

(x) For Water Supplied for Industrial Purposes.

(y) For Water Supplied for Sewerage.

(z) For Water Supplied for Irrigation.

(aa) For Water Supplied for Domestic Purposes.

(bb) For Water Supplied for Commercial Purposes.

(cc) For Water Supplied for Industrial Purposes.

(dd) For Water Supplied for Sewerage.

(ee) For Water Supplied for Irrigation.

(ff) For Water Supplied for Domestic Purposes.

(gg) For Water Supplied for Commercial Purposes.

(hh) For Water Supplied for Industrial Purposes.

(ii) For Water Supplied for Sewerage.

(jj) For Water Supplied for Irrigation.

(kk) For Water Supplied for Domestic Purposes.

(ll) For Water Supplied for Commercial Purposes.

(mm) For Water Supplied for Industrial Purposes.

(nn) For Water Supplied for Sewerage.

(oo) For Water Supplied for Irrigation.

(pp) For Water Supplied for Domestic Purposes.

(qq) For Water Supplied for Commercial Purposes.

(rr) For Water Supplied for Industrial Purposes.

(ss) For Water Supplied for Sewerage.

(tt) For Water Supplied for Irrigation.

(uu) For Water Supplied for Domestic Purposes.

(vv) For Water Supplied for Commercial Purposes.

(ww) For Water Supplied for Industrial Purposes.

(xx) For Water Supplied for Sewerage.

(yy) For Water Supplied for Irrigation.

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(ii) For Water Supplied for Sewerage.

Auction Sales

THE NEW AUCTION MART, 190, PITT-STREET.
THIS DAY, 160 OCTOBER, at 11 a.m.
FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

Ex Receipts Arrivals.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
All New and Second-hand Goods,
comprising
WOMEN'S Glass Side Buttons
Lace Slippers
Lace-up and Balmoral
Ditto Court Shoes
Ditto Ladies' Shoes
GIRLS' and BOY'S Laces
Ditto Slippers
Ditto Levant Etc.
CHILDS' LEVANT, Levant Bottom Boots
Ditto Patent Coat Boots
Ditto Boot Tops
Ditto Kid and Calf Boots
Ditto Cotton Goods, Nailed and Plain.
etc., etc.

To Boot and Shoe Dealers, Stockkeepers, Shippers, Dealers, &c.
HARRIS AND ACKMAN will SELL BY AUCTION,
as above, at THE NEW AUCTION MART, 190, PITT-STREET, THIS DAY, 160 OCTOBER, at 11 a.m.

TERMS AT SALE.

TUESDAY, 161 OCTOBER, at 11 a.m.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

On account of whom it may concern, with all faults.

20 cases Steven's RED CARGAGE
25 ditto Miller's MARMALADE
2 ditto Taylor's CHOCOLATE.

To Grocers, Confectioners, Stockkeepers, Shippers, &c.

HARRIS AND ACKMAN will SELL the above, BY AUCTION, at THE NEW AUCTION MART, 190, PITT-STREET, ON TUESDAY next, 161 October, at 11 o'clock a.m.

TERMS AT SALE.

TUESDAY, 161 OCTOBER, at 11 a.m.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

Under instructions from the Importer.

250 lbs CHINA SUGAR
250 lbs Queensland and Colonial SUGARS
50 boxes Orange Jars, STARCH

25 lbs COCONUT FLOUR

25 ditto Morton's BOTTLED FRUITS

25 lbs CREAM OF TARTRATE

25 lbs COLOURED CREAMINGS

10 ditto BLACKLEAD

10 ditto MILIT BROOMS

14 lbs DUTCH TWINKLES

1 ditto COLOURED TWINKLES

1 ditto COLOURED TWINKLES

500 lbs CULINARY, new fruit

500 lbs DMO. O. W. WHISKY

100 lbs CO. HARRAGAN'S WHISKY

4 ditto ESSENCES, tea, &c.

30 Green SOAP

200 lbs COOKING FLOUR

200 Case Jubes, Helms, and Co.'s BRANDY, 1 and 2 star

20 ditto FINLEY'S SCHNAPS, quarts and pints

15 lbs CO. TIN GUM

